## The Weekly Expositor

J. A. MENZIES, Editor and Prop

Mrs. He va Locawood, candidate of the Equal Rights party for President, makes a strong point when she says, in reply t the query whether she could, if elec e ', be commander-in-chief: 'I could sit in my slegantly furnished room, like Grover Cieveland or General Phil Sheridan, and dietate to that machine that we call the army and that other machine that we cal; the navy, and, if the recent speech of a noble English lord is correct, with 100,000 men could capture I ngland and make my headquarters in London. Ell-abeth of England and Isabella L of Spain both commanded their armies in person.' Wom an-ilke, however, she weakens the force of her argument by adding that she does not believe in war, and declares that 'the strength of the United States to-day lies not in her army or her navy, but in the intelligence and morality of her people." There is truth in Belva's logic, but there are nations so unintelligent and immoral that they would not respect strength of that character. True, we may never have to meet such nations, but in case we should it would be well to have morality and intelligence backed by iron-clads and steel cruisers.

Clinton Bowen Fisk, the prohibition candida e for the presidency, was born in Livingstone county, N. Y., Dec. 8., 1828. His parents remove t to Michigan in his infancy. In after years he lived at Coldwater, Mich., as a successful merchant, miller and banker, marrying at that place the daughter of L. D. Crippen. in 185 he removed to St. Louis, and early in the war became colonel of the Thirty-thirl Missouri regiment in the national army, promoted to be brigadier-general in 1862, and breveted major-general of volunteers in 1835. Gen. Fisk actively aided in establishing Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., in 18 5, and it was named after blm. He afterward removed to New Jersey. He was president of the board of directors of the Fisk university, and is also a trustee of Dickinson college. Drew theological seminary and of Albion college, Michigan. He has rendered consp cuous service to Methodism in his ef forts toward a reunion of the northern and southern branches of the church. He was prohibition candidate for governor of New Jersey in 1886.

Mrs. Abbie H. Connor, a "faith doctor" of Malden, Miss., has been held for trial on a charge of manslaughter, for per mitting her daughter to die in child-bir h for want of medical attention. The testimony showed that the daughter died from an entirely preventable hemorrhage, and that a physician would have save her life. No physician was called, however, but the mother set about to effect a cure by putting the patient's mind on the subject. The mot er's faith in her own treatment was, no doubt, sincere, but it would argue a glaring defect in our civilization if no means were taken to prevent further sacrifices of human life from this kind of nonsense, and it's high time that it was done. The faith cure "fad" is too uncertain to be permitted to have full

Age will never wither Chancellor Vin-cent nor custom stale his infinite variety.

acted upon. Adopted.

At 2 o'clock the convention adjourned until the morning of the 6th at 10 o'clock. He will always be youthful, for he will be ever associated with "that boy," Chairman White called the convention Chautauqua and people generally will be-Chaulauqua and people generally will be-grudge him his bishopric if it curtails his popular jurisdiction one lota. Speaking of Dr. Vincent's youthfulness, here is his of Dr. Vincent's youthfulness, here is his own aspiration as expressed in a note to a dentials were referred. Several member of the staff of The Inter Ocean of Chicago: "Dear Mr .- : You said on Saturday that I am '52 years old.' My dear fellow I was born in '32, and I am two years ahead of your figure. I don't like to be thought young. Age gives a man a measure of influence which is worth having. I am glad to be 54. Wish

The conduct of a noble deg belonging to the keeper of the light house at Victoria Island is worth recording: The keeper had been out of food for some days the ice preventing the landing of a supply boat until after the middle of May. The steamer Ossifrage passing at a distance. the man walked on the ice to a point near the vessel and sent his dogs on board. One of them, though nearly starved, took the first piece of meat offered him and, making his way back, laid it at his master's feet, then returned to the vessel an | howled for more. All dogs are not more

The war and navy departments, pursuant to a resolution passed by the United States senate, have been making estimates regarding the cost of the retired lists. The highest amount which has been paid to any retired officer now living is \$104,000, received by Gen. J. C. Robinson since he left the army. Gen. Sherman, who was retired four years ago, has received nearly \$60,000 in pay and allowances. Rear-Adwiral Selfridge has received more pay than any other navy officer. Sin e his retirement in 1886 he has received from the government about \$100,000.

Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant, Ia., has some enterprising girls among its students. Thirty-five of them appeared in chapel the other morning clad in a very pretty uniform, consisting of a short skirt of navy blue cloth, with blouse waist, skirt and waist being elaborately trimmed with gold braid and brass buttons. A natty red zouave cap capped the climax. The girls propose forming a military organization, and have hired an old soldier to teach them the manual of arms.

## CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Platform of Democratic Princi-BROCKWAY CENTRE. - MICH.

Report of Convention Proceedings. Report of Convention Proceedings.

The National democratic convention in St. Louis, was called to order at 12:30 on the 5th inst., by Chairman Barnum of the national democratic committee. Secretary Prince read the names of the temporary officers. Senator Gorman, C. S. Brice of Ohio, and Dawson of South Carolina, escorted Chairman White to the chair. The California delegation gave three cheers standing for Chairman White. His remarks were punctuated with amplause and marks were punctuated with applause and cries of "Hurrah for California." from the

Mr. White said: For the first time for a period covering more than a quarter of a century the demo cratic national convention is held while the affairs of government are conducted by a affairs of government are conducted by a democratic administration. The republi-can party declared that democratic success-meant national ruin. This doctrine was repudiated at the poils and the experience of almost four years has demonstrated that those assertions and charges were unwar-ranted and that the people were right in demonstrated. demanding and compelling a radical change. No public servant ever responded to the call of duty more fully or in better faith than President Cleveland. He has never failed to apply to affairs of state those sound business maxims, the observ-ance of which is even more necessary in public than in private station.

For years it had been generally conceded

that it was necessary to reform the tariff. The republican party has ever failed to suggest any remedy and has universally thwarted the efforts of the democracy to

afford the necessary relief.

During republican dominancy many millions of acres of public domain passed into the hands of corporate and foreign syndi-cates formed for the creation of individual fortunes. The obligations imposed as cou-ditions precedent to the investiture of this were persistently violated by the beneficiaries, and those violations passed unheeded until the democratic administra-tion declarated a forfeiture. In conformity tion declared a forfeiture. In conformity with the views of the President, a statute has been enacted preventing the acquisition of lands by those not citizens of the United States, and restricting the power of corpora tions to obtain title to realty in the terri

thous to obtain take to realty in the territories.

For years universal attention has been directed to the dangers of Chinese inmigration. The advent of hordes of pagan slaves disciplined to starvation and imaged to unremunerative tol has rightly been considered destructive to the interests of labor and a memace to the republic. The democracy, unlike its political adversary, has always been with the people in this issue. The administration has entered into a treaty with the Chinese empire which must result in excluding the Mongolians from our shores. The republican party is struggling for life. It cannot long survive. Its extended incumbency was due to the fears and doubts succeeding the civil conflict.

These forebodings have been removed by time and thought and honest opinion.

ime and thought and honest opinion.
The speaker paid a tribute to Mr. Tiiden's nemory and concluded as follows:
The nomines of this convention will be the choice of the people, and if we do our duty, the republican party will hencefor-ward be unable to retard the progress of ur e matry.

At mention of President Cleveland's name At mention of President Cleveland's hame there was a scene of great excitement, all the delegates rising to their feet, cheering and waving hats and cames. There was re-newed cheering at the second reference to the president's mane and the New York dele-gation rose and led in three cheers for him. The name of Tilden was greeted with ap-

The name of Theen was greeted with ap-plause and cheers.

At the conclusion of Mr. White's speech, a resolution was adopted that the rules of the preceding convention be the rules of the present convention, subject to modification.

That in voting for candidates for president and vice president no state shall be showed to change its vote until rule and of allowed to change its vote until roll-call of states has been made and every state has

cart its vote.

The states proceeded to make appointments for the several committees.

Mr. O'Brien of Minnesota said that as there was a contest in the Daketa delegation, the only contest before the convention. he would move that the Dakota delegates be excluded from any participation in the convention's proceedings until the report of the credentials committee is made and

It was a little after 10 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst, when Temporary democratic national convention. The cre tions were reported and referred to the committee on resolutions.

The committee on rules and permanent organization recommended that the conven-tion should adopt the same rules and order of business that prevailed at the Chicago convention of 1884, with the modification that no delegation shall be permitted to change its you until after the call of states and territories has been completed.

change its vote until after the call of states and territories has been completed.

For permanent officers the following names were submitted: Chairman, Hon. Patrick A. Collins, Massachusetts; secretary, H. h. Ingersoll, Tennessee; assistants, Alfred Orendorff, Illinois; T. E. Barrett, Missouri; W. W. Scott, Virginia; O. M. Hall, Minnesota; Leopold Strauss, Alabama; L. G. Rowley, Michigan; John Triplett, Georgia; T. J. Lingle, Missouri; O. Newell, Colorado; T. J. Merrill, Nebraska; chief reading secretary, Hon. Thomas Pettit; sergeant at-arms, R. J. Bright; chief door keeper, Daniel Abbe, St. Louis. The temporary chairman selected Hon. Mr. Barnum of Connecticut, Roswell P. Flower of New York, and John O'Day of Missouri, to conduct Mr. Collins to the chair, His presence upon the platform was the signal for long and continued applause, the Massachusetts delegation getting upon its chairs and veiling itself plause, the Massachusetts delegation get-ting upon its chairs and yelling itself hoarse. The enthusiasm was renewed when Mr. White, thanking the convention for the courtesy extended him, introduced his successor, and it was continued while two of the Tennessee delegates carried up-on the platform a framed vignette of the coat of arms of that state with pictures of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the whole surmounted her magnificent florad weath surmounted by a magnificent floral wreath. Quiet was at last restored, and then, while the convention listened in slience and with carefulattention, the Boston congressman

carefulattention, the Boston congressman spoke as follows:

"To stand by your fayor in this place, so often filled by the foremost men in our great party, is a distinction of the highest character and honor, for which I am profoundly grateful. We represent in this convention more than 30,000,000 of the American people. We bear their commission to act for them, and their injunction to act with all the wisdom God has given us to protect and safeguard the institutions of the republic as the fathers found them.

the republic as the fathers found them. "The principles on which our government can securely rest, upon which the peace, prosperity and liberties of the people depend, are the principles of the founder of our party, the apostle of democracy—Thomas Jefferson. Our young men under 30 have heard more in their time of the clash of arms and the echos of war than of the principles of government. It has been a period of passion, force, impulse and emotional politics. So that we need not wonder that now and then we hear the question asked and scarcely answered: What difference is there between the two parties? Every democrat knows the difference. The democratic creed was not penned by Jefferson for a section or a class of the "The principles on which our government

but for all time. These printiles conserved and expanded the republic in all its hetter days. A strict adherence to them will preserve it to the end.

"So the democracy of to-day, as in the past, believe with Jefferson in (1) equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; (2) peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, and entangling alliance with none; (3) support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns and the surest bulkwarks against anti-republican tendences; (4) the preseranti-republican tendences; (4) the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our posses and safety abroad; (5) a whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace and safety abroad; (5) a jealous care of the right of election by our people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable means are unprovided; (6) absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; (7) a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war; (8) the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; (9) concerny in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened; (10) the honest payment of our debts and the preservation of our public faith; (11) encouragement of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaid; (12) the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; (13) freedom of religion; (14) freedom of the press; (15) freedom of the press, and (16) trial by juries impartially selected. And add to these the golden economic rule (16) trial by juries impartially selected. And add to these the golden economic rule that no more taxes should be levied upon the people, in any way, than are necessary to meet the honest expenses of the govern-ment, and you have a body of principles to

convention recently held in Washington, stating that two of its members had been appointed to make a short talk to the convention on behalf of the women of America. This request was accompanied by a promise that if it were granted by the convention the representation of the woman's organization would occupy the attention of the convention only for ten minutes. The communication was signed by Virginia I. Miller and E. A. Merriweather. J. J. O'Donohue of New York moved that the women be heard, and it was agreed to.

T. J. Campbell of New York arose and presented this resolution:

T. J. Campbell of New York arose and presented this resolution:
Resolved, That this convention takes eccasion to express its unfeigned sorrow at the scrious and dangerous illness of General Phil Sheridan (applause) and to him whose noble and valiant deeds will ever be cashrined in the hearts of his countrymen we extend our sincere sympathy. We carnestly trust that the great soldier and distinguished patriot will meet with a speedy recovery and that the Divine Providence may spare him into this nation for many years to come. him into this nation for many years to

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Gen. Sheridan as expressive of the heartfelt sentiments of the democracy

of the United States. (Cheers.)

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, with three hearty cheers.

Mr. Hensell of Pennsylvania, moved that the rell of states and territories be called the roll of states and territories to cancu-and the names of candidates for president and vice president be placed in nomination, but no ballot be taken until after the com-mittee on resolutions have reported. The resolution was adopted with appliause.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

party fought successfully our foreign wars, protected our citizens in every clime, com-pelled the respect of all nations for our flag, added imperial domain to our territory, and added imperial domain to our territory, and insured peace, prosperity and happiness to all our people. False to the principles, the great federal, whis and know nothing parties went down, never to rise again. And we are here to day, representatives of the party that has survived all others, the united, triumphant, invincible democracy, prepared to strike down forever the last surviving foe in November.

The democratic party had met at this time under new conditions. While the conventions of the past 28 years seemed as if the shadow of death was about to close about them, now everything was life and hope. When the party was rent in fragments, their madness transferred to a mi-

nents, their madness transferred to a mi ments, their madness transferred to a mi-nority of the American people—to the re-publican party—the political government of all. That party had but one central idea, and when that idea was grafted in the con-stitution it ran a career of riot, until at last the American people buried them from power. Then began, under Grover Cleve-land the graft to prefect uses and perfect power. Then began under Grever Cieve-land, the era of perfect peace and perfect union; of a public service conducted with integrity and economy; of reform pushed to the limits of safety—a democratic ad-ministration faithful to its trusts, loyal to its pledges, true to the constitution and safeguarding the interests and liberties of the people.

triumphantly justified his election. The prophets of evil and disaster were dumb. people see justice, peace, honesty and artial enforcement of law; the demands impartial enforcement of law; the demands of labor and agriculture met by legislative emaginents; the veterans of war granted ensions long due them nearly three times in value of those granted under any previ-ons administration; more than 32,0-0,000 acres of land restored to the public domain; the Negro not only more fully protected than by his pretended friends, but honored as his race was never honored before: the honest observance of the civil service laws:

sin against which has been political death to every party hitherto—to sin against which, in the future, will be political suicide, in the future, will be political suicide. True to these principles, the democratic party fought successfully our foreign wars, with cheers, which were prelonged and protections of the control of the contro grew in volume for nearly a minute, until Mr. Dougherty mounted the platform, when it was redoubled. As soon as he could be heard, Mr. Dougherty said:

could be heard, Mr. Dougherty said:

I greet you, my countrymen, with fraternal regard: in your presence I bow to the
majesty of the people the sight itself is
inspiring, the thought sublime; you come
from every state and territory, from every
nook and corner of our occun-bound, continent covering country. You are about to
discharge a more than imperial duty. With
simplest ceremonials, you, as representatives of the people, are to choose a magistrate with power mightier than a monarch,
yet checked and controlled by the supreme
law of a written constitution. Thus impressed, I ascend the rearram to mame the
next president of the United States. New
York presents him to the convention and next president of the United States. New York presents him to the convention and pledges her electoral vote. Delegrations from the 5s states and all the territories are assembled without caucus or consulta-tion ready simultaneously to take up the cry and make the vote ununimous. We are here not indeed to choose a candidate, but to wan the month provide have already but to name the one the people have already chosen. He is the man for the people. His cureer illustrates the glory of our institutions. Eight years ago unknown, save to his own locality, he for the last four years has stood the gaze of the world, discharging the most exalted duties that can be confided to a mortal. To es that not of his day determines that not of his own choice but by the mandate of his countrymen, and with the sanction of Heaven, he shall fill the presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The prom-less of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address have been fulfilled. His fidelit. rai address have been fulfilled. His intenty in the past inspires fulth in the future. He is not a hope. He is a realization. Scorning subterfuge, disdaining re-election by concealing convictions, mindful of his oath of office to defend the constitution, he courage-ously declares to congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of national transition honest observance of the civil service laws:
and tranquility, order, security and equal
justice restored to the land. If this record
seemed prosale, if it lacked the bloodthrilling elements, it was because it was
the plain record of a constitutional party in
a time of peace engaged in administrative
reforms—because the helm of state was
held in a steady hand, with a trustworthy
and patriotic man behind it.

matters, that the supreme issue is reform,
revision, reduction of national taxation.
That the treasury of the United States
glutted with unneeded gold oppresses industry, embarasses business, endangers financial tranquility and breeds extravagance,
centralization and corruption. That high
taxation, vital for the expenditures of an
unparalleled war, is robbery in years of
prosperous peace. That the millions that



ALLEN G. TAURMAN.

"We need not wait for time to do justice to the character and services of President Cleveland," he concluded, "honest, clear sighted, patient, grounded in respect for law and justice; with a thorough grasp of principles and situations; with marvelous and conscientious industry; the incarnation of firmness—he has nobly fulfilled the promise of his party, nobly met the expectations of his country and written his name high on the scroll where future Americans will read only the names of men who have

tion of firmness—he has nobly fulfilled the promise of his party, nobly met the expectations of his country and written his name high on the scroll where future Americans will read only the names of men who have been supremely useful to the republic.

"Fellow democrats, this is but the initial meeting in a political campaign destined to be memorable. It will be a clashing of

The aim is to uphold wages and protect the

The aim is to upnoise wages and protect the rights of ali.

This administration has rescued the public domain from would be barons and cormorant corporations faithless to obligations, and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations.

There is no piltering. There are no jobs under this administration. Public office is

under this administration. Public office is a public trust. Intercity stands guard at every post of our vast empire. While the presidenthus been the medium through which has flowed the undying grat-

itude of the republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withhold approval from a special legislation if strictest inquiry

revealed a want of truth and justice.

Above all, sectional strife as never before is at an end, and sixty millions of freemen in the ties of brotherhood are presperous

and happy. . These are the achievements of this ad ministration. Under the same illustricus leader we are ready to meet our political opponents in high and honorable debate and opponents in high and honorable debate and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people, adhering to the constitution, its every line and letter, and remembering that "powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people." By the authority of the democracy of New York, backed by the democracy of the entire union. I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland of New York.

Mr. Dozgherty's speech was received

Mr. Dougherty's speech was received with unbounded enthusiasm. After quiet had been restoren James A. McKenzie took the stand to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland. There was, he said, within the broad limits of this great land but one more popular democrat than Grover Cleveland, and that was the queen ly woman he had made his wife. The white house was presided over by the uncrowned queen of our republic. He (McKenzie) was not going to let Mrs. Cleveland out of this campaign. In hoce these views of the companion of the companion of the companion of the campaign.

Mr. McKenzie of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and to nomiate Grover Cleveland for president by acclamation. The chair put the question and there was returned from the convention a thundering

returned from the convention a thundering chorus of ayes.

The chair therefore announced that Grover Cleveland, having received an unanimous vote, was the candidate of the democratic party for the office of the president of the United States.

When the nomination of Cleveland was announced by the chairman, another scene of wild enthusiasm occurred in the convention.

tion.

The committee on resolutions not being ready to report, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock on the morning of the 7th.

Immediately after the opening prayer on the youning of the 7th, the chair announced that the committee on resolutions was that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and Chairman Collins said: "I present Henry Wattersen of Kentucky." He was lustily cheered as he had been by the simple announcement of his name. Clerk Pettit, in a voice that everybody could hear, read the platform, interrupted now and then by respectful but frepressi-ide applause. The platform is as follows: The democratic party of the United States

The democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1844 and inderses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of that platform upon the question of the congress of the congress of the congress of constant in the congress of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible states, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written constitution strictly specifying every granted power, and expressly reserving to the states or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a pealous popular vigilance directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to all who have been chosen for brief terms to emact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving pence, insuring equality and establishing listice. The democratic party welcomes an exacting insuring equality and establishing listice. The democratic party welcomes an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the ballows which they invited the sufficiency which they invited the sufficience. ledges which then invited the suffrages of the people. During a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over taxation, the anomalous condition of our currency and a public debt unmatured, it has, by the adoption of a wise and conser-vative course, not only averted disaster but creatly promoted the prosperity of the peo

It has reversed the improvident and un-wise policy of the republican party touching the public demain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, allen and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 100,000,000 acres of valuable land, to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens. While carefully guarding the interests of the taxpayers and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sallors of the republic than was ever juid before during an equal nectod. the public domain, and has reclaimed from

period.

By intelligent management and a judi-cious and economical expenditure of the public money it has set on foot the recon-struction of the American navy upon a system which forbids the recurrence of scandal and insures successful results.

It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while scrupnlously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government and people at and abroad.

The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provisions of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a republican majority in the senate.

a republican majority in the senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

In every branch and department of our government under democratic control the rights and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended, every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law without regard to race or color has been

steadfastly maintained.
Upon its record thus exhibited, and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of benefits of good government, the national democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust by the re-election of a chief magis-trate who has been faithful, able and pru-

They invoke, in addition to that trust the transfer to the democracy of the entire legislative power.

legislative power.

The republican party controlling the senate, and resisting in both houses of congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws, which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Thus the cry of American labor for a better share of the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretences, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is disturbed with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended nor repealed.

repealed.

The democratic party will continue, with all the power confided to it, to struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges in its last platform, indersed at the ballet-box by the suffrages of the people. Of all the industrious freemen of our land, an immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive

tax laws; but the price of nearly everything tax laws; but the price of hearly every only they buy is increased by the flavoritism of an unequal system of legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of democracy that by such taxation the cast of the necessaries of life should be unjustly increased to all our people. Judged by democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation. trayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered which will unduly enrich the few that combine to rob our citizens by deputying them of the benefit of natural competi-

Every democratic rule or governmental action is violated when through unneces-sary taxation a vast sum of money far be-yond the needs of an economical adminis-tration is drawn from the people and the channels of trade and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the national treas-

The money new lying in the federal The money new lying in the federal treasury, resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than \$125,000,000, and the suphis collected is reaching the sum of more \$20,000,000 annually. Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the republican party is to meet and exhaust it by extravagant taxation. The democratic remedy is to enforce frugality in public expenditures and abolish unnecessary taxation.

Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by a reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and

laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must permit and encourage every branch of such industry and enterprise by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operation. In the interest of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the democratis party will promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life in the home of every werkingman and at the same time securing him steady and remum rative employment.

at the same time securing him steady and remain rative employment.

Upon this question of tariff referin, so closely concerning every phase of national life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the dem-ocratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of

the American people.

After the adoption of the platform and resolutions, Lieut. Gov. White of California moved that the roll be called for the nomination of candidates for the vice presidency.

was so ordered.

There was no response to the call until There was no response to the can until California was reached, when Senater Turpey left his delegation, stepped upon the platform, and after a few introductory remarks said: \* \* I am proud of the privilege of addressing you I acknowledge, but that I am prouder still of the man whom I shall name I will not deny; for I feel, sirs, that this republic holds no superior to the Hon. Allen G. Thurman of Ohio. \* \* Alien G. Thurman! What an epitome of American civil history is embodied in that name. His character and ability are known to every man, woman and calld in the land. His public record while be a more enduring meanment to his fame than temples of stones or orass, for history will insertibe his name among the list of America's illustrious sons. \* For 40 years he has been a prominent figure in public life, and yet to day no man can point to one single act or expression of his which does not do him credit. Large of heart, large of brain, and larger still in experience, he is the man of all men whose record justifies 'alifornia was reached, when Senator Turthe man of all men whose record justifies us semination at your hands in the sense that he cannot be defoated before the people. When the Pacific coast was endeavoring

to retard Chinese innuigration; when it had decided that mational legislation was neces-sary to accomplish the desired results; when the merits of the subject were not inderstood east of the Rocky mountains. Allen G. Thurman, then a scrator of the United States, was the first to raise his voice in defense of those whose means of living were endangered and whose homes were threatened with destruction. When the great railroad corporations evidenced an intention to evade payment of their collan intention to evalue payment of their obli-gations to the government, this great man prepared that remarkable document now known as the Thurman bill, by which the offending corporations were obliged to pro-vide a sinking fund for the redemption of

vide a sinking fund for the redemption of their promises.

"During the trying times of reconstruc-tion, Mr. Thurman was the central figure in the United States in upholding the dig-nity and the integrity of the constitution. A ripe scholar, his disquisitions upon consti-tutional laws are masterpieces of reasoning and eloquence challenging the admiration of even his political opponents. \* \* \* \* His name may be most fittingly coupled with that of our bonored President Graver. with that of our honored President, Grover

Cleveland.
"That the name of Allen G. Thurman should be cheered to the echo in this hall is not strange, for it brings the warm blood of gratitude surging to the heart at every fire-side, and the testimonials which the people will surely pay to his worth at the coming November election will be convincing proof of his popularity.

"Nominate Allen G. Thurman! Nominate him by acclamation! Let it not be said that one single democrat in all this great Union failed in this testimonial to the greatest American of his day, the noblest breathing man upon American soil, fit consort in the temple of fame of those patriots of the past—the founders of our institutions—whose sacred dust lies calmly sleeping beneath the sods of Mount Vernon, Monticello and the Hermitage, awaiting the dedication of our national Pantheon."

national Pantheon."

The roll call was again proceeded with.
Colorado reached, Col. Patterson took the
platform to nominate Gen. Black. A letter
from that gentleman, solving for the withdrawal of his name on the ground that the
sentiment of the democracy was for Thurman, was read and there was load cheering
when the signature was reached. when the signature was reached.

when the signature was reached.

The roll call was resumed and various seconds of Thurman were made, until Indiana was reached, when Senator Voorhees presented the name of Isaac P. Gray in a good speech. Georgia seconded it.

Finally a ballot was reached, and after New York voted solid for Thurman a stampede to him occurred, and he was de-

clared nominated for vice president by ac-At 2 p. m., the convention adjourned sine

Graver Cleveland.

Born at Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1817 went to Buffalo a poor boy at 18—clerk law student and lawyer, assistant district law student and lawyer,—assistant district attorney—district attorney of Eric county, and then sheriff.—Elected mayor on citi-zens' reform ticket and made a great record.—Nominated by the democrats for governor of New York in 1882 and elected by nearly 200,000 majority.—Nominated for president by the democratic convention of 1884, and renominated by acclammation in 1886.

Allen G. Thurman

Born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813.—
Moved to Ohio with his parents in 1819.—
Admitted to the bar in 1835.—Member of congress 1845'47.—On Ohio supreme bench 1851-'54 and two years chief justice.—Defeated for governor in 1867.—In United States senate from '69 to '81.—Prominent member of senate judiciary committee, and identified with anti-Parific railroad and anti-Chinese legislation.—Conspicuous can-didate for president before the democratic conventions of '76, '80 and '84, and nomi-nated for vice president in 1888.

Talmage is authority for the statement that there are no pianos in heaven. What's the use of a piano trying to be square or upright then?

The mechanical engineers who met at Nashville some days ago will meet at Scran ton, Pa., in Ogtober.

Coal dealers are being driven out of business by the introduction of natural gas in Indianapolis.